

116 The firing position of the 2nd company below and to the right in 1776, opposite the significantly elevated rear occupied by the enemy. terift Johann Greinecker, Franz Kirlinger, Ferdinand Schwazinger, Josef Vogl, Johann Krennmeier, Franz Stellenberger, Josef Frauenhuber, Josef Zeiler, Johann Breitriemer, Joh. Ostermann, Joh. Schauerhofer, Karl Weißenbacher, Josef Joachim, Josef Kaltenbrunner, Franz Götzen - dorfer, Josef Hoffmann, Josef Schuster, Johann Niederer, Michael Renner, officer's servant Joh. Wöß and wounded bearer Josef Koch; from the 5th Company In fanterist Johann Proeller, Mathias Lichtmeier, Karl Luceß, Johann Eichmeier, Mathias Wöhrenschimmel, Franz Weiß. Franz Tore, Josef Lindner; from the 8th company, one-year-old volunteer corporal Leopold Haiböck and wounded bearer Josef Schwarzböck. All the dead were carried down to the valley, a grave dug for everyone and on December 28, 1915, in the presence of the generals, brigadiers, regiment and battalion commanders, those who remained of the 2nd company, a deputation from the 21st Landwehr Infantry Regiment and the valley reserve, the delivered the general discharge, Oberleutnant Ferdinand Anreiter spoke the following obituary written by Ensign Alfred Grohmann: A last word of farewell to the comrades, before they cover the hard winter earth. They left us, not fallen in battle, Not in life's highest moment, silently led away by the battle god's arrow. - A misfortune, a fate fell them. In their sleep, unsuspectingly, they saw it Storming down from the heights of the Alpine spirits in heavy, white clouds Unsuspectingly, without any resistance, a terrifying moment Leads them into the dark, nameless realm of death. And yet, you quiet sleepers, the laurels of victory bloom for you too. Even if your death was not a battle death - it was a death of duty, The strongest enemy, which no one can withstand, Has pleased you. You saw him - and stayed. You didn't give up the place threatened with death, you kept faithful watch on the alpine wall that protects our homeland's sacred ground. Below and to the right 1778 the way to the firing position of the 2nd company.

117 Therefore also to you the laurel, therefore also you A portrait of us in the noblest fulfillment of duty. Now sleep in the peace you have won. The regiment you served so faithfully, The comrades who fought with you, They will tend your grave with love. sleep well — And the fierce battle for Austria's freedom continues to rage over your heads. One day a bright bright morning will dawn, The new world will rise in the sun's brilliance, The world of peace will shine out of the clouds. The bells are ringing everywhere: peace - and your graves have become the sanctuary of the wide, free fatherland. Then Feldkurat Probst Wilhelm Wester undertook the ceremonial consecration of the mortal remains of the 38 loyal comrades lying in coffins in the still open graves, who unexpectedly had to lose their lives in a happy Christmas mood. The Italians had ceased fire. Today all the victims of the section Planina za Grebenom (Hochlinz) rest in the local cemetery of Soöa, where they were reverently transferred after the war. The end of 1915 was

hard on the regiment, but the soldier must never become slack. Looking forward to the new year full of hope. Grohmann wrote the following poem: In the camp of the 2nd company below and to the right 1776. Teufelsfelsen (Kote 1776). What rises there so defiantly to the heights With battlements and towers crowned with snow? The devil's rock, the mighty tower, defying the enemy, defying the storm. And who stuck up there, trapped in ice Tiny huts on the towering wall? Who nests up there at Aar and Weih? LJR two! The traitor came from the Wälschland: "Well, Austria - the coast, your open sea, Give it to us willingly before you are forced. You are surrounded by enemies all around. And look, the enemies are already breaking in, The fires are glowing in a blood-red light." Then it climbs up the mighty mountains And joins the wall, corps to corps And with the others to help, we come too, LJR two. Now we stand here, chained to the rocks, the mist seethes at our feet. It roars along like a storm, like the groaning of the earth on the last day. Then a cry rings out as if in mortal distress: "Help—help!" the white death From the depths of our hearts we cry out: "They are our brothers — LIN two".

118 The light-walking day came over the mountains. But our hearts stopped beating. Where once there were huts—only snow, and in the midst of the white horror we dug dead people out of smashed huts—dead people. The evening came. They carried her down. In the valley, grave after grave was dug. Happiness, life, home - all over! Farewell, LJR two! But we keep watch on the rock; Under mountains of snow the hut cracks. And if the sunlight smiles on us today, Whether we'll see it tomorrow - we don't know. Our life lies as if on a fleeting wave, The white death is terribly swift. And yet - we are not afraid of the danger at the Teufelsfelsen with Weih and Aar. Despite enemies and avalanches and storms, Despite loads of snow that pile up into mountains. Keeps his frontier guard strong and loyal LJR two. On January 5, 1916, the 16th March Battalion, Captain Lehner, arrived with 6 officers and 752 men. January 11 became a day of celebration when the heir to the throne, Archduke Karl Franz Joseph, visited the superior divisional command in Sooa. The Archduke arrived in Kronau at 8 a.m., received by the marching battalions that had been in the training camp there under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Alpi. At 11 a.m. he was received at the Versnik camp by Captain Gottfried Burgstaller with the valley reserve that was set up along the road, and at the division command in Soöa a company of honor composed of the best decorated of the division with the regimental music under the command of the main maid Artur Kawinek performed for the heir to the throne mark of honor. The platoon, which was made up of two people, was divided into: Lieutenant Albin Redl as commander, from the regimental staff: infantryman Matthias Breitwieser, "Ferdinand König, from the 2nd field company: platoon commander Eugen Cordier, ,, Robert Tomaskiewicz, ,, Hans Sadila, " Franz Haghofer, corporal Vinzenz Schmied, private Anton Maierhofer, " Leopold Pührer, infantryman Johann Atzesberger, from the 3rd field company: sergeant Johann Breitenfellner, platoon commander Alois Bauchinger, corporal Alois Altenhofer, private Johann Straßer, " Karl Reichhart,

infantryman Karl Elmer, “ Anton Hofer, from the 6th field company: Private Josef Hehenberger, from the 7th field company: Platoon Commander Adalbert Bitzan, from the 10th field company: Corporal Rudolf Leibetseder, from the 12th field company: Zngsfuhrer Franz Frauendorfer. Before the midday meal at the division command, Captain Artur Kawinek presented the heir to the throne with a celebratory poem on behalf of the regiment, which had been written by Ensign Adolf Grohmann and illustrated by Ensign Hans von Feil. The archduke read it happily and accepted it with heartfelt words of thanks, repeatedly returning to it during his presence. On January 19th, the regimental command had the honor of accommodating the 60-year-old but youthfully energetic high alpinist Matthias Zdarsky, the master of Austrian alpine sports. He admired the expediency of the construction work with the eyes of an expert and was thrilled to be at the front as well.

119 On the 20th he gave a lecture for the summoned saber charges of the regiment in the bakery of the field bakery in Hochwegscheid about overcoming the dangers of winter in the high mountains and then supplemented it with practical instruction in the face of the enemy on the east slope of the Teufelsfelsen. On the 21st he was still in the line of fire with everyone in the center section and then moved on to other fronts. His views coincided with those expressed by the regimental command and the ski officer, Lieutenant Gantner, on the very limited and unlikely use of skis in regimental sectors, and this was also confirmed by the misfortune of the divisional ski officer in his accident in the sector with a broken leg . By February 11, the 1st Battalion was assembled at Versnik camp for special use, after the 13th and 14th companies, formed from the unused parts of the last marching battalions, had moved into its positions. On February 11, Hauptmann Franz Fischer took over the left wing section from Major Oskar Damaschka. Kanonenhöhe 1776 Lipnik camp Enemy side Before the rise to the 3rd battalion, with the high mountaineer Zdarsky. Exception of Captain Fischer in January 1915. Our position seen from the left wing.

120 At the beginning of February 1916, Ensign Franz Piberhofer, who had become a soldier enthusiastically, was shot by one of the Posteu on the Kanonenhöhe while he was nervously insane and injured in such a way that he was disabled for life. On February 14, the 1st Battalion marched under the command of Major Oskar Damaschka on the Erzherzog Eugen-Straße over the Mojstrovkapass to Kronau, traveled from there by train via Tarvisio, Hermagor to Kirchbach and reached the Straniger Alpe section between the Inventive Kote and the Straniger Spitze to the Carinthian border against Italy. During a rescue operation in the Gail Valley in February, the brave high mountaineer Zdarsky had a life-threatening accident, but fortunately he was soon able to recover. On February 15, the 17th marching battalion, Lieutenant Josef Geneva, moved into the Versnik camp with 5 officers and 684 men. The night before, a catastrophic fire had

badly affected him. The officers' barracks in Baumbachhütte, along with almost all of the officers' belongings, went up in flames, as did Lieutenant Hermann Paur, teacher from St. Nikolaus in the Vöcklabruck district, and his officer's servant. lost their lives. They also rest in the cemetery of Soaea. The Hochlinz Regimental Section was once again struck by avalanches, which broke on the left wing above the position of the 5th Company on March 3rd, claiming 17 dead and 20 wounded. Those affected and those providing help escaped the avalanches of March 12, in the so-called dam, with sheer terror. Still, the two were reluctant to leave the section. With the abandonment of the 13th Company (First Lieutenant Vrabec) and the 14th Company (Captain Aspöck) in the Teufelsselsen sector, then the 15th Company (First Lieutenant Nitschmann) on the Golubar Planina in the sector of the twenty-one, the regiment had to be relieved on March 14th 1st Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Alois Martinek, of Infantry Regiment No. 91 evacuate the position. Lt. Hermann Paur, teacher, from St. Nikolaus, district of Vöcklabruck, fell victim to a catastrophic fire in Baumbachhütte in the upper Isonzo valley on February 14, 1916. Losses from July 11, 1915 to March 15, 1916 officers dead wounded missing captured 3 3 men aft dead wounded missing captured 161 391 2 Church and cemetery of Soca from a post-war postcard. Below the + Me rows of heroes' graves.

121 Offensive from South Tyrol against Italy 1916. At 2 a.m. on March 16th, the regimental command of BlaL, saying goodbye to the comrades sleeping here forever with a "Cap off!" the way that the 3rd battalion had already taken to Wald on the 13th, from Versnik via Soöa, Flitsch, Raibl, Tarvis to Wurzen. The two men moved from these positions. The Kawinek battalion marched into Brixen on March 26, 1916 .. in the karstic high mountains, in which they had spent eight and a half months, under the spring night sky, in the glare of the stars, with the fireworks of skirmishes and flares on the mountains, on the road they had come on, gone again. The regiment was now again subordinate to the 87th Brigade Command, Major General Richard Jellenchich Unterbreth was reached on March 16 and Wurzen on March 17. The regimental command took between the two battalions, between Wald and Wurzen, in the barracks of the baggage train in Log near Sketch Kronau, until March 23rd when the train departed via Villach to Bruneck 9 and 10. Arrived there on March 24, instructions were given to continue the march via Brixen to Bozen, enclosed. Pinzon seen from the north. Regiment's spring stay from 30 March to 15 May 1916.

122 Archduke Eugen and the intermediate superiors with the officers and the decorated team of two near Neumarkt im Etschtal on April 19, 1916. The regiment command drove ahead by car to Brixen in the afternoon and awaited there on March 25 the 2nd, on the 26th the 3rd and the 1st Battalion returning to the regiment, then again before leaving for Bozen, where the 2nd Battalion arrived on March 27th, the 3rd and 1st Battalion on March 28th. The latter let the army

commander Generaloberst Hermann Köveß von Köveßhasa pass him in the Bahnhofallee and praised the tight posture. Sketch 13 After delousing and collecting fresh laundry, the 2nd Battalion marched to Enclosure on the afternoon of the 29th. Auer, the 3rd and 1st battalions to Bronzolo, while the regiment command took the train to Auer and from there by car provided by the local stage station commander and regimental comrade Major Kamillo Herz, to the Pinzon canton station assigned for the near future. The regiment's cantonal area extended to Mazon and Glen. On the 30th the 1st Battalion moved into Mazon, the 2nd into Pinzon and the 3rd into Glen. Here the regiment prepared for the forthcoming offensive against Italy and enjoyed a southern spring that could not have been more beautiful. Spoiled by the friendly population, one soon felt at home, so that many tears were shed when it came time to say goodbye. The 44th Division was initially the XXI. Corps, Field Marshal Kasimir Freiherr von Lütgendorf has been assigned. On April 5, the corps commander, on April 13 the army commander and on April 19 the commander of the south-west front, Generaloberst Archduke Eugen, inspected the division. A field fair near Pinzon in South Tyrol in April 1916.

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On April 27, the 1st Infantry Gun Battalion under Ensign Wilhelm Klingenberg joined the regiment.

The abnormal snow conditions in the mountains forced the offensive, which had originally been planned earlier, to be postponed until mid-May.

Those decorated with the Medal of Bravery as guests of the Regimental Command on May 1, 1916 at Pinson.

May 15 was the day of the general advance.

It was difficult for the regiment to separate from the cantonal area that had become so dear to him. Strengthened for battle after peaceful weeks of rest, it marched in the afternoon to Saturn, where it arrived at about 11 o'clock in the morning. Here, too, the regiment met with the friendliest reception, which was heartwarming Italian prisoners of war on May 17, 1916 in Gardollo.

124 this was expressed by the fact that a graceful young girl brought a basket of cherries to the Colonel at the officers' lunch table as a spring greeting the next day. The Weitec March began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of May 16th. Halfway the regiment met the artillery inspector Archduke Leopold, who was returning after the successful artillery battle that had initiated the offensive, and reached Gardollo at 12 o'clock in the morning. Here was an air station and a collection point for prisoners of war, where Italians swarmed. May 17 was a rest day. At 7 p.m. on the 18th we continued through Trento to Aldeno in the Adige Valley, repeatedly encountering prisoner transports. The regiment arrived there at 1 am on the 19th. Many prisoners were brought in,

glorious successes were known. The Landesschützen Division, which was passing and overtaking the regiment, gave the opportunity to greet Lieutenant Colonel Florio, who was commander of the two men in the Carpathians for a short time. The regiment remained in Aldeno until May 24 and then, on that day, at 8:30 p.m., marching off, it arrived at 11 a.m. in Volano in the Val Lagarino (Etsch). On May 25, the wounded of the Landesschützenregiment No. II arrived. Orders and decorations that had arrived prompted a decoration ceremony in the afternoon, at which Dr. Jenny and senior physician Dr. Franz Kröll had the hard-earned awards pinned to his chest. The further advance, which began on May 26th at 8 o'clock in the evening, brought the regiment up the mountain road at an altitude of 1248 meters to Serrada. At first it rained cats and dogs. In Piazza they rested from 1 a.m. to 2 a.m. on the 27th and the first parts did not reach Serrada until 5.30 a.m. The division was now the heir to the throne Archduke Karl Franz Joseph, who the XX. Corps commanded, subordinated. At eleven o'clock in the morning of the 28th the news came that the heir to the throne was coming to Serrada by car and should be there at any moment. The Colonel summoned the regiment, in the condition that the day of rest entailed, to the street, where officers and men had quickly formed a long line when the Archduke drove up. Seeing the colonel, he stopped and got out. He shook hands with the colonel in a friendly manner, said that he particularly appreciated having the brave two under his command, and as he drove on again to the cheers and cap-waving of the two, he was seen delighted at this spontaneous, enthusiastic homage, thanking everyone with a heartily waving right hand until he had disappeared from view. Inside of the church of Lastebasse. 1918. Aldeno in the Adige Valley; Albergo della Torre. After a photo taken by Ensign Grohmann during the advance in May 1916.

125 On May 29, after breaking out at 2:45 p.m., the regiment marched via Folgaria, S. Sebastiano, Buse to Lastebasse in the Val Astico. The march was lengthened with many halts, finally bringing the regiment to the Reich border near Busatti at 10:27 a.m., which was crossed to the sound of the Radetzky March, and after another quarter of an hour to Lastebasse, where they spent the night. On May 30th, leaving Lastebasse at 6:15 p.m., Valpegara was the goal of the march, where, as in all the following places, unless soldiers were present, there was a yawning desertion. At 11 a.m. the last part of the regiment was able to move into quarters. Where formerly an Italian staff found quarters was now the regimental command of the two; but not for long, for at 5 am on May 30th the alarm was raised and the colonel was ordered to become a brigadier in Forni. The regiment was assigned as a divisional reserve with one battalion to Barcarola, two battalions to Forni, while the twenty-one east of Arsieto in the Val Astico and the 44th Landwehr infantry brigade in the southwestern part of the Seven Municipalities (Sette comuni) had to advance to Mt. Cengio via Pedescala, Torrealta, point 895. The advance dragged on and only late in the afternoon was Forni cleared of the twenty-one men, so that the two men could not be advanced until 7:30 in the evening. However, the 2nd Battalion

destined for Barcarola did not get there because the point was under enemy artillery fire, but 1 kilometer north of it. At 11 a.m. the grouping was completed, which remained unchanged until June 3rd. The pictures of the last few days were again extremely martial. Everywhere you looked, abandoned Italian war material and destruction. Many Italian prisoners of war passed by. The thunder of our own heavy artillery, the bombings of enemy planes and the increasing number of our own wounded who were being deported announced that the two of us must be prepared at any moment to go back into battle. The division command, previously in Forni, moved to Pedescala because the corps command was to be transferred to Forni.

126 Belmonte On June 4, at 1 am, the regiment received the order to cross the bridge at Pedescala at 4 am and march via Torre Alta into the Val di Sila. As ordered, ascending on sometimes very steep and narrow paths, during which two pack animals fell, the regiment came under the orders of the 44th Landwehr Infantry Brigade, Colonel Brigadier Stephan Majewski, and the 34th Infantry Division, Field Marshal Rudolf Krauss. The brigadier informed Colonel Unger, who reported to him, of the situation and instructed him to go past height 1287 north-west of Mt. Barco, which had been taken by the 27ers. to take up a reserve position. At 3:40 p.m., taking into account the enemy artillery fire, it was occupied in a shallow formation. Enemy artillery shells exploding over and around the regiment wounded a pack animal leader. In order to get a clear picture of the battle conditions, Colonel Unger went on the morning of June 5 with the regimental adjutant, Captain Doöekal, and Lieutenant Dr. Langoth on Mte. Barco, which had been occupied by the Schenk Battalion of the 27th Landwehr Infantry Regiment. After the return to the perlustration of the battlefield, the many dead, friend and foe lying around the area, caused patrols to be dispatched, who undertook the diagnosis and burial of the dead. The regimental chief physician Dr. Jenny and the Feldkurat Probst Wester performed Samaritan services in association with the overworked staff of the Pta. Corbin erected auxiliary place. After the Italians had cleared most of the Seven Municipalities and also Mt. Cengio, there was a short lull in the fighting, which, only occasionally interrupted by artillery fire, could be used for small regroupings and in the afternoon the order to relieve the left to the Battalion Schenk brought the adjoining Infantry Regiment No. 29 by 2 battalions of the Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 2. At first, Colonel Unger only went with the battalion commanders, Captain Weiß and Kawinek, the adjutants, Lieutenant Gantner and Güsken, the company commanders, Oberleutnant Neumann, Arnreiter, Demmer, Dr. Koblenz, Perner, Captain von Stransky, Lieutenant Seidl, Hartmann and 2 platoon commanders each in the position of Infantry Regiment No. 29, ILJR.2. tzm Norc/Aany des Jfetmonte.

127 met the distribution of the battalions on the spot, whereupon the relief by the following 2nd and 3rd battalions took place smoothly, unnoticed by the enemy, as darkness fell. It ended at

eleven o'clock at night; 3 wounded were the casualties of the day. On June 6, the regiment observed the effective firing of its own artillery on Mt. Lemerle and then the attack of the 34th Infantry Division, which, however, made no progress despite the preceding, apparently devastating artillery fire. The lack of drinking water was very noticeable in the regiment, because there were only pools with puddles of water in cistern-like burrows in the sector. On June 7, enemy shrapnel scored one seriously wounded at the regiment. After noon the regiment commander [Ut Hauptmann Doöekal and Oberleutnant Dr. Langoth the Fort Pta. Corbin, who demonstrated the terrible effect of the Austro-Hungarian heavy artillery, which made it clear that the Italians were no longer holding and that the rocky nest could be conquered, although it seemed unscathed. In the evening lively infantry fire started again against Mt. Lemerle. On June 8, enemy artillery shelled the positions of the two battalions in the front line from 1 p.m. until nightfall. Enemy patrols targeting the roadblock at Bridge 920 in Val Canaglia, held by Lieutenant Gaisbauer, were bloodily repulsed. The casualties of the day were 1 killed, 5 seriously and 2 slightly wounded. On June 9, enemy artillery began shelling at 6 a.m., which lasted until midday without any significant success. 1 slightly wounded. On the basis of the order issued at 10:45 a.m.: "27th Landwehr Infantry Regiment takes over the Mga front piece from 2nd Landwehr Infantry Regiment. Foreella — Bridge 920 (occupied by Landwehr Infantry Regiment 27). 2nd Landwehr Infantry Regiment takes over the section from the Fondi road to bridge 920 from the 29th Infantry Regiment. the 1st Battalion, Major Damaschka, was brought forward to relieve the twenty-nine and the 3rd Battalion, Captain Kawinek, which had given up its section to the twenty-seven, was designated as a brigade reserve. The regrouping took place at night. Lively enemy movement on June 10 on the western slope of Mt. Pan combined with an attack on the outpost at Osteria Campiella forced their retreat, after the roadblock at Bridge 920 had previously been cleared by the Twenty-seven of the superior forces of the enemy. Enemy patrols who crossed the road in Val Canaglia and climbed the slope on this side had to give way to our patrols and our fire. The regimental command had now taken up its position on the north-east slope of the Belmonte, where a primitive hut masked with foliage had been erected by a stone ledge. The point chosen afforded a good view; The only unpleasant thing was that a cannon battery in firing position behind the regimental command fired over their heads with an unbearable crash. The fact that enemy missiles fell on the regiment's command was nothing new, but they did no harm. June 11, Pentecost Sunday, had dawned, and the warriors were called to duty as usual. At 3 a.m. an attempted enemy attack on Mt. Panoccio against the position of 6th Company, Oberleutnant Arnreiter, which was somewhat bent forward, was repelled. In the morning the regiment commander met with the battalion commanders on the inner wing of the two battalions on the line of fire, discussed with them the correction of the front and the suitable places for the machine guns and infantry guns, greeted Lieutenant Arnreiter, Captain Fruehwirth, Hainschwang, Ensign Grohmann, Captain Lehner and his officers and the brave men and finally

returned to his position on the Fondi road via Tresche. 1 seriously and 2 lightly wounded were the casualties of the day.

128 An attempt by Lieutenant Künschner's platoon against the Osteria Campiello on the night of June 12 failed due to enemy forces encountered on his own mountain slope, which forced him to retreat, losing 2 men (telephone operators) in the process. Heavy enemy artillery fire particularly affected the Kawinek battalion in the reserve position and on Whit Monday resulted in 1 dead, 4 seriously and 3 slightly wounded. The dead man was Lieutenant Hermann Wagner, whose cheerful, sunny personality was suddenly extinguished by a heart attack. The regiments learned from the prisoners of war that had been brought in almost every day that the Italian brigade was facing Udine with the 95th and 96th infantry regiments on Mt. Pan. The effect of an enemy artillery and infantry raid on the regiment's left wing and attached right wing of the 29th Infantry Regiment at 3 am on June 13th was one lightly wounded and one dead pack animal. Bold sneaking by two patrols made up of volunteers under Lieutenant Schneider and Fähnrich Dangl, who patrolled the enemy slope for 24 and 20 hours respectively, brought out more details about the enemy positions, but had to be paid for with 5 seriously and 4 slightly wounded. Our own I Corps prepared to attack. On the morning of June 14, the brigadier, Colonel Majewski, came to the regimental command, announced the attack on Mt. Pan by the 34th Infantry Troops Division and the regiment, and gave the contents of the written order, which was received shortly thereafter. Around. To ensure uniform cooperation, the attack was discussed in detail with the battalion commanders who had been summoned, and the Italian lowlands were already close. The attack was to begin at 8 a.m. after appropriate artillery action, which was to begin at 6:45 a.m. on June 15. For the attack, Colonel Unger was again given command of his 3rd Battalion and also the 2nd Battalion of the Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 27, as well as the rj 2 1/19 mountain gun battery. The extension of the telephone connections should provide the possibility of influencing the artillery fire on the basis of the observations. For the execution of the attack, Colonel Unger had ordered, among other things: Battalion Damaschka, directing with the right wing to the height of point 1420 of Mte the 1st Battalion on the right then the Battalion Weiß and as soon as the right wing of this crosses the road in Val Canaglia, the 2nd Battalion of the Landwehr Infantry Regiment No. 27 joins." The Kawinek Battalion in the previous position of the 1st and 2nd Battalion preferred, had the task of attacking with all the machine guns and the infantry guns of the regiment from this position by a fire raid at the appropriate time, perhaps after the transfer of their own artillery fire to the rear enemy lines and after the advance of the regiment's line of fire had begun The 7 had 2 gun battery against Kote 1239 and Kote 1420 Mt. Pau to act. The grouping was carried out during the night. Ensign Alfred Grohmann had had no rest all night because of a bad idea. Feverish, he asked the doctor for antipyrine in the morning, but could not be persuaded to leave his seat. As he did when he helped out in the avalanche

catastrophe, he turned the heroism he so often praised into his own deed. June 15th, after the morning fog had cleared, was a sunny day with no clouds in the southern sky. Only when the effective firing of our own artillery began, which was delayed by a quarter of an hour, did dark walls of powder and dust form in the areas fired on, clouding the springtime picture. A murderous barrage of all calibers had at 7 o'clock

129 started early and appeared with overwhelming force. But the infantry attack, which had not begun at the appointed hour, did not really want to gain ground in the terrain, which was admittedly difficult to walk on. At 8:45 a.m., the 29th Infantry Regiment and its 1st Company reached road point 975 and the 1st Battalion and then the 2nd of their own regiment then advanced receive. At 9 a.m. the advance began without noticeable opposition and the two battalions of the regiment were able to cross the road and railroad in Val Canaglia at a brisk pace, despite an enemy machine gun rattling from the left from the south-west slope of height 1278. At 11 a.m. the left wing of the 1st Battalion was about 2-300 paces southeast of point 975 on the slope of Mt. Pau.

130 Ensign Alfred Grohmann, the Poel and Held, killed June 15, 1916 in the attack on Mt. Pau. When the day had arrived and the 29th Infantry Regiment returned to its original positions because of the renewed artillery preparations, during the night Unger's group again took up the positions before the attack on this side of the Val Canaglia. The casualties of the day were very painful: 1 officer and 4 men dead, 6 officers and 22 men wounded. Among the former, the regiment lost its poet ensign Alfred Grohmann*) *) The regiment sent the following mourning message: Landsturmführer Alfred Grohmann, the poet who had become a soldier body and soul, who so often sang the praises of heroes, the most enthusiastic one, died yesterday on April 15. Found a heroic death in the attack on Mt. Pau in June 1916. Deeply moved, we mourn the loss of our dear comrade. In the memorials he wrote for the regiment's glory, he will live on forever in honorable memory at LIR 2. His resting place is at the north foot of Mt. Pau near point 975 and the Fondi-Osteria Campiello road. The roar of battle formed the dirge. Feldpost 53, June 16, 1916. Unger, Colonel. It was a real miracle that the enemy shrapnel, which exploded near the regiment's command and whose fragments and filler balls smashed down on the tree leaves of the observation post, passed over the observers. About this time the attack on the left of the 29th Infantry Regiment came to a halt. The inquiry made about this to the 67th Infantry Brigade Command brought the answer that the 29th Infantry Regiment had encountered strong enemy positions on the western slope of Kote 1278, which, until they were not taken, prevented further

advances. At 2:15 p.m. Colonel Unger ordered his battalions to hold and at 6:20 p.m. the notification that the attack would be postponed to the next

131 and the owner of the gold medal for bravery, platoon commander Alois Bauchinger. Also in the Fort Pta. Corbin brought to the auxiliary field badly wounded brave infantryman Anton Mühlbauer, later awarded the silver bravery medal 1st class, who succumbed there to his occupations, must be added to the second number. It should be noted that all of the regiment's casualties will be recorded elsewhere. The following obituary, which Grohmann once dedicated to a comrade who was buried in Soöa, dedicated to the dead: One of the two dead. A comrade was carried again In death's sried-closed realm, mourning we look down to the grave, mourning - but with pride and thanks at the same time. Proud - that we have so many brave, Who do not shy away from death for the fatherland, Who consciously gave life as a noble sacrifice. Dedicate youth to their country. Thank you for giving your life when your fatherland called you in need. Heroic laurels befit your striving. Battle death is holy sacrificial death. One last greeting as a farewell gift, before we leave the place of mourning: Young hero, over your grave too there will once shine the resurrection of victory. The attack of the 34th Infantry Division, which was ordered for June 16 at 7:40 a.m., was not able to break the resistance of the enemy line on the north-west slope of Height 1278, despite increased artillery preparation, and the connecting line of the 29th came across the Kote road point 975, which is why Unger's group could not go forward. 1 dead, 2 seriously and 9 slightly wounded were the victims of that day. The following night the 67th Infantry Brigade withdrew its right wing by about 150 paces, so that the Damashka Battalion had to deploy a demi-company on the left wing to strengthen its position. Defectors from the Italian 95th Infantry Regiment, which was in position on the slopes of Mt. Pau, testified that their regiment suffered 400 wounded and many dead, so the General said the regiment could go back. However, Colonel Torti replied: "The regiment will hold out!" For the 17th the order was given to hold the positions, for the 18th June the attack was continued again, but it made no progress, although parts of the 34th Infantry Troops Division after successful artillery firing (see the picture on page 129) had finally got hold of Hill 1231 and the connection ridge to the left of it - because the Italians showed admirable tenacity to the right of it. But Brusilov's relief offensive in Galicia had a particular influence on their own offensive against Italy, which finally had to be stopped because the rapid evacuation of troops to the north-eastern theater of war had become necessary.

At 4:45 p.m. on June 18 came the telegram ordering the relief of the regiment to take place during the night. In fact, however, only 7 companies were relieved on the night of June 19th, the other 5 companies and the regiment command only on the night of June 20th. Casualties of Officers Crew March 16, 1916 Dead Wounded Missing Captured Dead Wounded Missing Captured Die to June 21, 1916 3 8 14 87 8 1 Against Russia 1916. The regimental command relieved by Colonel Sertie of the No. 33 Infantry Regiment , left his position at Belmonte at 9:30 in the evening of June 19, amidst the roar of battle, and went, accompanied by enemy artillery salutes, via Tresche to Fort Pta. Corbin, from where the dangerous descent took place, during which Ensign Richter was killed by falling rocks. Arrived at Scalzeri at 2:30 am on June 20th, where the last units of the regiment soon arrived, and rested until 5:30 pm. Enemy planes dropped bombs at Posta on the other bank of Astico, where the heir to the throne had his quarters, but they were unsuccessful. Then they marched on to Cent« via Carbonare. In Carbonare Colonel Unger received further instructions from interim brigadier Colonel Zawada after brigadier-colonel Majewski had left ill on June 17th. Reached Eenta at 10 o'clock in the evening, the 13th, 14th and 15th companies, which had been left behind in the Hochlinz sector in March and had just arrived there, rejoined the regiment. In the church there, on the morning of the 21st, a requiem was held for the comrades who had remained on the battlefield. At 12:45 p.m. the regiment continued via Trento to Gardolo and was now again subordinated to the 87th Brigade, where the regiment received the next orders from Major General Jellenchich. The following memorable document brought full recognition and clarification: "K. u.k. Army Group Command GO. Archduke Eugene. Op. No. 31,046. Soldiers! When the long-awaited moment of our attack came, I told you that there was a lot of hard work ahead of you, but that you would do it. And my trust was brilliantly justified: you did it! In a few weeks you have taken a number of strong positions that have been built up for months, together with the powerful armored works on which they are based, and you have penetrated far into enemy territory. More than 47,000 prisoners, including almost 1000 officers, 318 artillery pieces, 191 machine guns and a rich booty of other war material bear witness to your victories! Just as you were preparing to launch a new strike after a short period of preparation, which was to smash the last enemy positions in the mountains and completely open the way to the plains - then, with a heavy heart, I had to order you to stop. The numerous troops which the enemy brought against you from all directions in great haste, they would not have hindered your victorious streak. Higher considerations demanded this sacrifice from us, so that the borders of our great fatherland can be better protected elsewhere. In carefully chosen strong positions you will now hold on to the advantages you have gained, always ready to heed the call of your leaders when the moment to attack again comes. Soldiers! You can be proud of your achievements, which will always be considered outstanding feats of war. Thank you for your bravery and sacrifice. I thank you on behalf of the Fatherland, I thank you on behalf of our

Emperor and King, whose heart is filled with joyful, paternal pride at the achievements of his brave soldiers. Field Post Office 149, on June 21, 1916. Arch. Eugene, GO."